STORM EVENTS

Volume 4, Issue 2 **ITD Quarterly Stormwater Newsletter** **Winter 2009**

Promoting Responsible Stormwater Management Practices throughout the Idaho Transportation Department

Helpful Hints for the New 2802

As most of you already know, there is a new ITD 2802-Stormwater Compliance Inspection Form that shall be used for all stormwater management inspections on ITD projects. Since being finalized, the Headquarters Environmental Section has noticed several common issues on many of the completed 2802s. The following provides advice on completing the form as intended.

1). In Section 1, please be sure to update Current SWPPP Date as needed. The Current SWPPP Date should be changing each time there is an update to the project SWPPP, e.g., a BMP is added to or removed from the project.

2). In Section 4, box 1 is for currently opened areas, box 2 is for temporarily stabilized areas, and box 3 is for permanently stabilized areas. The total of the three boxes should equal the total project area.
Very often, both box 1 and or 2 are filled in with the total project area.

3). In Section 6, please use correct Action Item Numbering System for each action item identified in the report. The action item number should include the report number-action item number, e.g., 1-1.

4). In Section 8, Inspection Findings, more than one box can be checked. If there were action items on the previous report, and additional items on the current report, there will be two boxes checked.

5). Also in Section 8, make sure the Contractor signs AND checks box indicating findings. Frequently, the Contractor is just signing and not checking the box.

Also, a general reminder that the form contains instructions that walk the inspector through the process. Many of the current mistakes could be easily addressed if the instructions are reviewed prior to and while filling out the new 2802.

If you have any specific questions regarding how to properly fill out the new 2802, please don't hesitate to contact Brad Wolfinger in the Environmental Section at 334-8163

Six Key Pollution Prevention Principles for Good Housekeeping

Construction projects generate large amounts of building-related waste, which can end up polluting stormwater runoff if not properly managed. The suite of BMPs that are described in your SWPPP must include pollution prevention (P2) or good housekeeping practices that are designed to prevent contamination of stormwater from a wide range of materials and wastes at your site. The six principles described below are designed to help you identify the pollution prevention practices that should be described in your SWPPP and implemented at your site.

1. Provide for waste management
2. Establish proper building material staging areas
3. Designate paint and concrete washout areas
4. Establish proper equipment/vehicle fueling and maintenance practices
5. Control equipment/vehicle washing and allowable non-stormwater discharges
6. Develop a spill prevention and response plan

Proper concrete waste management is a key non-stormwater BMP

Test Your Stormwater Management I.Q.:

1. True or False: The CGP allows for certain non-stormwater discharges from construction sites.
2. What document must be completed, signed and certified prior to submission of the project NOI's?
3. What is the process by which contaminants in small concentrations at the lower part of the food chain emerge into greater concentrations in the upper part of the food chain?

ITD stormwater Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Q1: How do I confirm that the WPCM assigned to my project is actually certified to do the work?

A1: The ITD requires that any WPCM be certified through one of two courses that are officially approved by the ITD. The two courses are to provide WPCM certificates which are alpha-numerically unique to that individual. The WPCM should provide the original certification to the ITD prior to the beginning of construction. In addition, the ITD Environmental Section at headquarters maintains a list of all the certified WPCMs throughout the state. If you would like to double check on an individuals qualifications, please contact Brad Wolfinger at 334-8163.

Q2: Why is it that we have to route the 2802's all the way through to the District Engineer (or Assistant District Engineer, if so designated)? It seems overly burdensome.

A2: Under signatory requirements in CGP Appendix G.11.A.3, all applications, including NOIs, must be signed as follows: For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency: By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this Part, a principal executive officer includes a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of EPA).

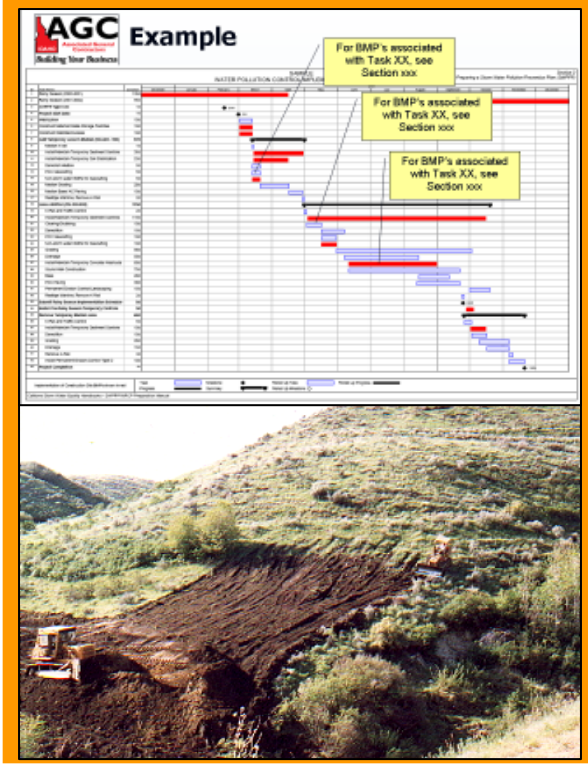
Q3: I've heard that there may be a Designer Stormwater Management Course offered in the coming months. Is this true?

A3: Yes. ITD Training and Environmental staff are currently working on a three day stormwater management course for ITD Designers. It will be focused on what ITD Designers should consider during the design phase of the project and then how to properly develop a project SWPPP using the EPA and ITD guidance. The initial course will be considered a '101' course with introductions to stormwater management strategies and basics on erosion and sediment control. The goal is to have a course available for ITD Designers by the Spring/Summer of 2010. ITD Training and Environmental staff will keep folks posted on training schedules.

Quiz Answers:

1. True. Per CGP Section 1.3.B, certain non-stormwater discharges are allowed provided they are still proactively managed with the appropriate BMPs.
2. Per CGP Section 5.1, the SWPPP must be completed prior to completing the SWPPP.
3. The concept is commonly referred to as bio-accumulation with examples including mercury concentrations in tuna and PCB concentrations in Great Lakes herring gull eggs.

BMP of the Quarter



BMP 2.4 – Scheduling and Sequencing of Construction Activities (Refer to: ITD Standard Specifications, Sections 108.02 and 212)

Description

A critical factor in reducing erosion and subsequent sedimentation on construction projects is scheduling or planning the sequence of work at appropriate times or seasons. Another important factor is minimizing the total amount of disturbed soil exposed to erosion at any one time. Proper scheduling of construction activities during periods when the potential for erosion is low and the effectiveness of erosion control measures is high will greatly reduce sediment loads due to water runoff. The amounts of ground exposed at any one time before erosion control measures are put in place will always influence the amount of erosion and sediment loss.

Applications

Scheduling or sequencing is especially relevant to:
Large projects where work activities can be planned to coincide with periods of low erosion potential. Projects where NPDES requirements are critical to completing the project consistent within permit requirements. Projects where any ground is disturbed to facilitate construction.

Limitations

Contractor work scheduling may not coincide with the schedule that was anticipated during the design of the project or current weather conditions. Seasonal limitations are not always possible to incorporate, due to bidding, letting, timing and administration of contracts.